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R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Fall and Winter Styles—Grand Opening of Hats and Caps at the Hat Parlor To-Day—The Most Complete Assortment Yet Offered to a Pittsburgh Public.

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By All Means Remember the Location.

No. 48 Smithfield street, where drugs can be found in this vicinity than is offered for sale at the new and well-stocked drug store of H. J. Snevagnae, on the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny City. Mr. Snodgrass's long experience in the prescription business, using none but the purest and best drugs, pharmaceutically and chemically, and having them compounded in a proper manner, Mr. S. has made the store one to which the public are invited as a safe and brandies, which he warrants to be as represented. In the line of soaps, perfumery, and toilet articles, and fancy articles generally, his stock is very complete. Let our Allegheny readers not forget to call on Mr. Snodgrass's line not fail to call at his new establishment, on the corner of Federal and Robinson streets.

New Books

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Smith and Brown.

SAID SMITH TO BROWN.

"Your smile is as pleasant as flowers in June—
Is it the direction, pray, of ladies' fashions?
Has real estate gone clear up to the moon,
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"It's all my own fault—I'll make the confession,
As in duty bound every decent man should."
"In Kleber case," said Brown to Smith and Wilson,
You'll get the best in the market at 140 Wood.

Special to Owners and Engineers of Tow and Coal Boats.

We call especial attention to our Excelsior Engine Oil, which for cheapness and use is a new oil, at one half the cost. It is now in use on a great many boats, and is highly recommended. We refer with much pleasure, and by express permission, to the following boats which are engineered: W. H. Brown; Mr. Dunn, engineer Towboat Co.; city; Mr. Bell, engineer towboat Wm. Coal; Mr. Williams, engineer Towboat Co.; Mr. McClain, engineer towboat J. F. Dravo, English & Herron, No. 3 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the hair to its original color when faded.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

Renews the growth of new hair when bald.

Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.

Renews health to the scalp.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. 1 w*

Doctor Ayer's Laboratory.

That has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of manhood and the comeliness of which advertising can be no more to diminish and destroy. His vegetable compound restores to the bald and gray among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health we feel confident that none will turn away from his establishment who desire one of these articles. The Hat Parlor is located at No. 22 Fifth avenue, but it is scarcely necessary to make this reference as all are acquainted with that well known locality. We would otherwise advise purchasers or not, to call at the Parlor if they desire to see a model establishment. If will repay you, and after you get there we know that you will bear away with you one of these super-hats.

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Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.

Astonishing and almost marvelous cures of cancer are daily being made by Dr. H. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 1141 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. R. G. Dalton, 151 Fine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are CANCER A VYDROUS, the most certain and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, cutting or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used. Pamphlets, circulars or address as above. TTSu

Haberdasher! Haberdasher!

Haberdasher is a notion and variety store, at such a store as Thompson keeps at the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pa. Thompson's store you will find everything you want in a reliable form and at prices wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. TTSu

Self Advertised.

Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. Eight ounces through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and it is fragrant as violets. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless. TTSu

W. R. COLES, Agnes and Indianapolis streets, Chicago, Ill., is Smithfield 68.

Advertise Judiciously, Economically

and systematically, through Geo. P. Griffin & Hoffman, authorized advertising agents for the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and Canada, and for estimates to No. 185 Pearl street, Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh references—Fahnestock, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of piano goods, guitars, furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Leases and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street, B. Oppenheimer.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

will preserve cider for one year. One package will be sufficient for a barrel. For sale by Fleming, 1 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale,

together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. Ledlame, 91 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,

colers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 109 second avenue, Pittsburgh.

W. D. Duffey,

merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Whole Size Photographs,

frame and picture, only $2, at Graham's gallery.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your sugar, tea and medicines, bale oils, perfumeries of Dyes at McFarren & McKennan's drug store, 98 Market street, corner Diamond, near fifth avenue. CONSERVE THE RED SQUARE.

Spalding's Jatamansi

cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1869. NO. 34.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Sudden Illness of Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr.

Stricken Down in the Midst of an Argument in the Supreme Court —Democratic Extravagance in Maryland—Gen. J. B. Switzer Nominated for Supervisor of Internal Revenue—Mob Law in Florida—Revenue Officers Threatened—Gen. Butterfield and the Gold Gamblers—An Unfavorable Look of His Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1869.

Sudden Illness of Hon. Thos. Ewing, Sr.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, was taken with a fainting fit while engaged in an argument before the Supreme Court to-day, and is supposed to be dying. He was engaged in a case, with Judge Curtis, of Boston, and a lawyer of this district opposed to him, and there was much excitement regarding it among all interested. Mr. Ewing was kept laboring attentively for two or three hours, and when the time came for him to speak, he began with great energy. The Court and the whole bar was paying close attention, and the points he was making several times he was speaking with much of his former power. As he proceeded he became hesitant, and the attention of all in the room was fixed upon him. Suddenly he apologized for failing, and asked permission of the Court to sit during the rest of his argument. Taking his seat he continued for a few moments, when he became confused and involved in his arguments, and his speech came to the same length as a silk hat, and although it looks somewhat awkward at first, it does not take the prevailing fashion this winter. The most prominent feature of the hat is that it does not show a shade over the eyes, to the detriment to the hat, and our lugs will be exhibited to-day. We could say a great deal more and we are done. Mr. Ramsley has spared no expense or trouble in preparing for customers this coming fall and winter trade in his line of business, and we assert confidently that the trade will find that Mr. Ramsley's opening to-day will place hereafter the trade of this city an assortment of hats hardly yet offered in the wholesale or the Eastern cities. If this is not enterprise enough we would refer to the fact that we remember that Mr. Ramsley has every style of hat, from the finest silk hat to the cheapest felt, and he conducts his business exclusively on the plan of quick sales and small profits; we feel confident that none will turn away from his establishment who desire one of these articles. The Hat Parlor is located at No. 22 Fifth avenue, but it is scarcely necessary to make this reference as all are acquainted with that well known locality. We would otherwise advise purchasers or not, to call at the Parlor if they desire to see a model establishment. If will repay you, and after you get there we know that you will bear away with you one of these super-hats.

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No. 48 Smithfield street, where drugs can be found in this vicinity than is offered for sale at the new and well-stocked drug store of H. J. Snevagnae, on the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, Allegheny City. Mr. Snodgrass's long experience in the prescription business, using none but the purest and best drugs, pharmaceutically and chemically, and having them compounded in a proper manner, Mr. S. has made the store one to which the public are invited as a safe and brandies, which he warrants to be as represented. In the line of soaps, perfumery, and toilet articles, and fancy articles generally, his stock is very complete. Let our Allegheny readers not forget to call on Mr. Snodgrass's line not fail to call at his new establishment, on the corner of Federal and Robinson streets.

New Books

Just received by John W. Pittock, bookseller and stationer, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Stowell's Newspaper Directory, published by S. Raring Gould, $5 00; History of Europe during the Middle Ages and Charlemagne, 2 vols., $8 00; Railway Economy, from the French of De Chatelier, $2 25; Urbanism, Monasticism, and Islamism, new edition, revised, 2 vols., $5 00; Caliphs and Sultans, being tales usually omitted to be told of them, $1 50; Lake Shore Series of volumes of new juveniles, by Oliver Optic; Boy Army in the South; Boy Artillerist and the Middle Ages, $1 50; Common Place Book, the series of six volumes, handsomely bound and very suitable for presents, $6 00; Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary, 2 vols., $4 00; Spiritual Clarsel Sacred Poetry, $2 50; Smollett's and Fielding's works, uniform in style, $2 50 each; Mrs. Lee's Model Cookery and Housekeeper's Manual, $4 50.

Smith and Brown.

SAID SMITH TO BROWN.

"Your smile is as pleasant as flowers in June—
Is it the direction, pray, of ladies' fashions?
Has real estate gone clear up to the moon,
Or is it owing to this cursed weather?"

SAID BROWN TO SMITH.

"Well, not not exactly; thereby hangs a story,
It's neither the one nor the other,
The reason I've just left Mrs. Brown in her glory,
And rid us both of a vast deal of bother."

"Time was when prices, elections and taxes,
Were drops in the bucket compared with our grief
From the stitch, stitch, stitch that never relaxes
And from which we have found a happy relief."

SAID SMITH TO BROWN,

"The subject you've touched on has caused me much worry,
For I had with the perpetual basting and felling
I can't even get a warm bite for her hurry,
And then my hot words leave her eyes a swelling."

"It's all my own fault—I'll make the confession,
As in duty bound every decent man should."
"In Kleber case," said Brown to Smith and Wilson,
You'll get the best in the market at 140 Wood.

Special to Owners and Engineers of Tow and Coal Boats.

We call especial attention to our Excelsior Engine Oil, which for cheapness and use is a new oil, at one half the cost. It is now in use on a great many boats, and is highly recommended. We refer with much pleasure, and by express permission, to the following boats which are engineered: W. H. Brown; Mr. Dunn, engineer towboat Co.; city; Mr. Bell, engineer towboat Wm. Coal; Mr. Williams, engineer Towboat Co.; Mr. McClain, engineer towboat J. F. Dravo, English & Herron, No. 3 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the hair to its original color when faded.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

Renews the growth of new hair when bald.

Renews the brush, wiry hair to silken softness.

Renews health to the scalp.

One bottle shows its effects.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. 1 w*

Doctor Ayer's Laboratory.

That has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of manhood and the comeliness of which advertising can be no more to diminish and destroy. His vegetable compound restores to the bald and gray among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health we feel confident that none will turn away from his establishment who desire one of these articles. The Hat Parlor is located at No. 22 Fifth avenue, but it is scarcely necessary to make this reference as all are acquainted with that well known locality. We would otherwise advise purchasers or not, to call at the Parlor if they desire to see a model establishment. If will repay you, and after you get there we know that you will bear away with you one of these super-hats.

Fall and Winter Styles—Grand Opening of Hats and Caps at the Hat Parlor To-Day—The Most Complete Assortment Yet Offered to a Pittsburgh Public.

So much has been said already about the incompleteness of a gentleman's outfit, unless his head corresponds with the balance of his clothing, that we deem it unnecessary to refer to it at this time. It is a fact, however, that there is a wide difference between a neatly, tidy he wears an elegant hat, the balance of his outfit is not noticed. Where was to start out to-day intend on purchasing a covering for the head we would by no means avoid the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue, of which Mr. J. D. Ramsley is the proprietor. This establishment is beyond question one of the leading hat and cap stores West of Philadelphia, and for style and moderate prices they come up to the standard of similar houses in the East, and for to-day we would remind our readers and the public generally that probably Mr. Ramsley's numerous friends would be the most suspicious accusation to pass upon the Parlor, for the reason that Mr. Ramsley, who has been absent from the city for some days past, returned only in time to open the handsome and elegant stock of fall and winter hats and caps as ever was imported to this city, and the great opening of the day will take place this evening. Such a night as we will mention there yesterday was almost beyond the comprehension of the human mind, and a vague idea of his superb stock. A visit to the Parlor will amply gratify and speedily transform the most fastidious in their style of hats. The actinic or the lines all the stock nicely arranged, and with the elements as with elegance and ease that those who visit the Parlor once never without their patronage. To enumerate the various styles would be out of the question here, as it would require a half or more of the paper and weary the reader at that when he had concluded the catalogue he would be too tired to visit the Parlor. A few will suffice: The Fall Derby, Raw'ins pyramid hat, soft high round crown; the Bismarck, similar in style, yet more unique and elegant, and still rim, "The Precise," "Gem Waist" both stiff rim, round crowned, and the Fall Derby Sennett. Then there is the French Consumer hat, the grandest overcoat for the head yet produced, and the Mexican. We make this general reference for the reason that we believe that for style and elegance the Consumer can not be excelled. Mr. Ramsley agrees to present to every person buying one of these Consumer hats a magnificent gilt rim cane, the best in the market.

But the most novel and interesting style in the Parlor is the Telescope hat, which the casual observer would take for nothing else but the ordinary silk hat. There are two principle arrangement, based on the principal of a telescope, the crown of the one being contracted to the same length as a silk hat, and although it looks somewhat awkward at first, it does not take the prevailing fashion this winter. The most prominent feature of the hat is that it does not show a shade over the eyes, to the detriment to the hat, and our lugs will be exhibited to-day. We could say a great deal more and we are done. Mr. Ramsley has spared no expense or trouble in preparing for customers this coming fall and winter trade in his line of business, and we assert confidently that the trade will find that Mr. Ramsley's opening to-day will place hereafter the trade of this city an assortment of hats hardly yet offered in the wholesale or the Eastern cities. If this is not enterprise enough we would refer to the fact that we remember that Mr. Ramsley has every style of hat, from the finest silk hat to the cheapest felt, and he conducts his business exclusively on the plan of quick sales and small profits; we feel confident that none will turn away from his establishment who desire one of these articles. The Hat Parlor is located at No. 22 Fifth avenue, but it is scarcely necessary to make this reference as all are acquainted with that well known locality. We would otherwise advise purchasers or not, to call at the Parlor if they desire to see a model establishment. If will repay you, and after you get there we know that you will bear away with you one of these super-hats.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.

Astonishing and almost marvelous cures of cancer are daily being made by Dr. H. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 1141 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. R. G. Dalton, 151 Fine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are CANCER A VYDROUS, the most certain and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, cutting or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used. Pamphlets, circulars or address as above. TTSu

Haberdasher! Haberdasher!

Haberdasher is a notion and variety store, at such a store as Thompson keeps at the corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pa. Thompson's store you will find everything you want in a reliable form and at prices wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. TTSu

Self Advertised.

Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. Eight ounces through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and it is fragrant as violets. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless. TTSu

W. R. COLES, Agnes and Indianapolis streets, Chicago, Ill., is Smithfield 68.

Advertise Judiciously, Economically

and systematically, through Geo. P. Griffin & Hoffman, authorized advertising agents for the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and Canada, and for estimates to No. 185 Pearl street, Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh references—Fahnestock, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of piano goods, guitars, furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Leases and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street, B. Oppenheimer.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

will preserve cider for one year. One package will be sufficient for a barrel. For sale by Fleming, 1 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale,

together or separate. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. Ledlame, 91 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,

colers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 109 second avenue, Pittsburgh.

W. D. Duffey,

merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Whole Size Photographs,

frame and picture, only $2, at Graham's gallery.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your sugar, tea and medicines, bale oils, perfumeries of Dyes at McFarren & McKennan's drug store, 98 Market street, corner Diamond, near fifth avenue. CONSERVE THE RED SQUARE.

Spalding's Jatamansi

cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

MANSFIELD, OHIO

The Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Young Men's Christian Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, October 22, 1869.

The third annual convention of the Ohio State Young Men's Christian Association, convened in this city this morning in the Market street Baptist Church, preceded by a devotional meeting at ten o'clock. The convention was called to order by H. Th

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

A STUPENDOUS scheme for consolidating a dozen or so of the principal railways of the country, including the New York Central and Erie, is said to be on the tapis. Although the report, which will be found in another place, requires confirmation, it is not incredible. Recent experience is instructive. It will be observed that the report does not include the Pennsylvania Central; on the contrary, the alleged combination appears to be formed exclusively of opposing interests. Should the report prove true, this will be the most important movement yet in the railroad world.

FATHER HYACINTHE has fled to the house of a friend in Brooklyn, where he will remain for some time, to escape the annoyance of the interviewers, and be free from the plague of sympathizers swarming from distant parts. He is said to be extremely annoyed at the reports of interviewers with him, which he is fearful will place him in a false position here and at home. A moment's reflection ought to teach men of sense that it will be time enough to express themselves after he has shown to the world whether he advances in his new course or recedes from it.

A DETERMINED effort is making to transfer the petroleum trade from Philadelphia to New York, in which the Erie managers are playing a prominent part. What is Philadelphia doing to counteract it? That which she has already lost should awaken her to the necessity of a prompt effort to keep what she has left of this great specialty. That city claims that the Pennsylvania Central is in her interest. Let this be shown in some tangible way. It is a question which addresses itself to Philadelphia with peculiar emphasis at the present moment.

ANDREW JOHNSON has swung around the circle in Tennessee and "gone up!" That State, though the Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic, has rejected him for COOPER, who was yesterday elected U. S. Senator by four majority on joint vote. This gentleman should not be confounded with his brother, who won some notoriety as the private Secretary of JOHNSON while President. Though a brother, he is a different style of man, and is described as a good Union man all the while. The Louisville *Courier* (the warm advocate of JOHNSON) speaks of him as "a clever, modest, good looking and pleasant young man, who has the ability to make a good Senator, but who would pull no wire, and spend no money to succeed."

"THE result of the recent election in the Old Keystone," says *Father Abraham*, "demonstrates more clearly than ever, that the great Republican party is a pure, indestructible organization, whose mission is progress and reform—a party (the only one that ever existed) *that can and will reform abuses in its own ranks.* Let us add to its strength and glory by keeping its record unsullied." Our Lancaster contemporary speaks truly. To keep unsullied the record of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, many radical reforms at Harrisburg are necessary. The result of the election must be practically interpreted by legislation, beginning with making the State Treasurer a salaried officer, removing from his control the public funds, and placing them beyond the contingency of their being gambled for by politicians or others, and where, if they can be made to earn anything, it will be for the benefit of the State and not individuals to corrupt the Legislature and ply the demagogues' arts. Nothing less than this will should be thought of. The people expect it.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has done valuable service during the campaign, just ended. It has been of no small weight, as it has kept a sharp lookout for the different schemes that will inevitably be presented to the Legislature. Its vigilance was of service. It will put the Republican party in a position to do its duty to the people, and to give the utmost confidence to the friends of the National, State and city administration.

We copy the above from one of the Republican papers of this city, and, with the exception of the first three lines, indorse the paragraph. We join in the hope that the *Telegraph* will "keep a sharp look-out for the different schemes to get the cash out of the State Treasury," and suggest, as one of these schemes, that it should promptly rebuke the continuation of the *Legislative Record*. That precious job, for it is nothing else but a job, costs upwards of thirty thousand dollars per annum. Its publication is unnecessary, and the way things go, is nothing more or less than a bribe to a Harrisburg paper to stand by the "rosters" and "pinchers" through thick and thin. A number of Republican Conventions, before the election, passed resolutions demanding that the publication of the *Record* at the expense of the State should be stopped, and we hope one of the first acts of the Legislature will be to struggle it. The newspapers of the State can take care of the Legislature without costing the people a penny for reporting. As it is conducted, the *Record* is of no use; it never pretends to keep up with the times, and the largest part of them are not published until after the adjournment. Even if the debates appeared promptly, they are not a sufficiently valuable contribution to the political literature of the country, to authorize the expenditure necessary for their issue and the pensioning of a Harrisburg editor, whose flogs we would like to see outside of the National or State money bags, just for the novelty of the thing. Will the *Telegraph* join us in this work?

FENIANISM.

The Cable telegraph informed us yesterday that Mr. GLADSTONE is opposed to the release of the Fenian prisoners. Quite probably we shall presently learn that Ministers have declined to receive the deputations have gone and petitions numerously signed have been transmitted to Washington, and that the object of all these exertions is to induce the English Premier to change his mind with reference to these prisoners. Indignation will roar and scream in the air, and wrath will hiss and bellow from the ground, and many simple souls will be deceived so as to believe that the Celtic and Democratic prophets among us are crying the "burden" of the Emerald Isle.

But we find it difficult to recognize Fenianism as the cause of Ireland. Some may look upon the disestablishment of the Irish Church as a product of its outrages, and may therefore be disposed to give it their applause. The same persons ought logically to applaud the murder which transfers large possessions from the hands of AHAB the miser into the hands of PHILEMANY the benevolent. In fact, from every imaginable point of view, we believe that Fenianism had been from the beginning an unmixed evil. Without it the Irish Church Bill would have received the support of many who have persistently opposed it—and the condition of feeling in England and among the Protestants in Ireland, which is the result of Fenian crimes, is retarding the progress of Irish reform. Many decades of years will be required to obliterate from the memories of men the impression of amazement and horror left there by the Fenian apparition. Ever to those who knew Ireland best, it was a revelation of the possibilities of depravity lying latent in its oppressed people.

In the midst of the panic caused by the devilish goblin, not a few innocent persons were supposed to be his imps, or at least implicated in his acts, and it was no doubt quite right for the United States Government to use its influence in cautioning a friendly power against precipitate proceedings against them, or in favor of securing them speedy justice. The propriety of its interference in behalf of those who claimed to be citizens was obvious. But there are many Americans neither lovers of England nor haters of Ireland, who feel that the dignity and decency of the American Government have seemed to be compromised by the position of apparent patronage of Fenianism into which it has been forced by the clamors of a class. When on one occasion we were enrolled in the business, it was felt by many that the affront was merited. If residents or citizens of this country chose to cross the Atlantic and in England, or Ireland, meddle with affairs for which they were in no way responsible—was it not manifestly at their own peril they did so? If by their words or actions they seemed to countenance such crimes as filled the civilized world with horror, could they justly claim even gentle treatment? Are not these the very sort of people who, in many parts of this country, would be considered as subject to the jurisdiction of Judge LYNCH?

The subject is old and trite, but certain topics need to be frequently talked about.

THE QUESTION OF WATER.

One striking advantage, which nearly all American cities possess over those of Europe, is in the abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. There an amount considered altogether luxurious, is here only estimated as a requisite necessity. In natural advantages, in this important particular, but few cities on this continent can offer comparison to Pittsburgh. The large and rapid flowing rivers on both sides, furnish an inexhaustible quantity, while the high surrounding hills at many points afford such locations for reservoirs of distribution seldom elsewhere to be found.

When the question of water supply was first presented to the then small city of Pittsburgh, the debate was long and active, from which river it should be obtained, but was at length decided in favor of the Allegheny on account of the clearness and excellence of the water. For many years the purity of the water was not only the pride but the common boast of the city, and its reputation was spread far and wide. No suspicion or doubt of its remaining so permanently crossed the minds of the inhabitants until the discovery of petroleum in vast quantities, a few years since, proved this to be a delusion. The mass of floating oil in the river, the erection of large refineries in and near the city, from which were allowed to run both the products of distillation and the exhausted chemicals used in purification, and the constant practice of dumping, just above the Water Works, all the offal scraped from the streets of the upper part of the city soon changed the wholesome and life-giving beverage to a horrid admixture revolting to taste and disgusting to smell. Though more economy is now exercised by refineries in retaining the effete materials and less oil allowed to escape, the water pumped for city use still continues unfit for drinking.

Because petroleum is called an oil it is supposed by many not to mix intimately with water, but like all oils of its class—the hydro-carbons—it does so in various proportions, and more largely when the proper chemical substances are at the same time added thereto. This ratio is much increased by mechanical aid, as by the rapid and tortuous current. When once mixed together, however, the petroleum cannot be removed by filtration, and can only be separated by elaborate chemical process. From this it is obvious to all that no complicated plan capable of removing this unpleasant impurity can be devised on a scale commensurate with the constantly increasing demand of a large and growing city.

To overcome all the difficulties at a single stroke, and at the same time furnish a neat job to large corps of interested parties, it is gravely proposed to obtain the water supply about eight miles higher up the Allegheny, just so much nearer the cause of one of the chief impurities, from a pool on which is situated one of the largest chemical works in this country, at an expense of perhaps two millions of dollars. On a little reflection it will be readily seen that after all this enormous outlay, with the works situated at that point, no advantage over the present condition will have been gained. It is to be hoped that the tax-payers will, before it is finally decided, refuse this absurd scheme, and not allow this new and useless burden to be imposed upon them without an atom of benefit to be derived, when other feasible resources lie open to their acceptance at nothing like the cost. We fear that the citizens who have looked so calmly on the extravagant and wanton expenditure of the public money in the present water extension, by which the value of the property of a small number of individuals has been enormously enhanced, will see too much occupied with their private affairs, to give sufficient heed to the importance of this subject, and only awake from their indifference when the work has been already begun, and the enormous tax to carry it on must be paid.

Can a copious supply of pure, soft, clear and excellent water be otherwise procured at a cost comparatively moderate? We firmly and positively believe it can and almost at our feet. As the Monongahela discharges a larger quantity of water than the Croton river, which has always yielded enough for all purposes in New York, the most important part of the question is all once satisfactorily answered, and all that remains is to describe the manner by which this source may be made available and to remove some objections thereto which might easily suggest themselves.

By the construction, at the edge of the bank, of an open crib of large dimensions, with the depth several feet below the bed of the stream, having on the river side only double rows of stone work ten or more feet apart, filled between with loose gravel, and built higher than any mark the river has been known to reach, a settling reservoir would be obtained from which the pure and sparkling filtered water could be pumped that would again restore our city's former boasted comforts. The capacity of the crib could be enormously increased by making vaults at right angles to it extending under the bottom of the river. The practical economy of raising water already filtered is at once apparent. The introduction to the pumps of sand, gravel and pieces of wood rapidly wears out the valves, which are very expensive to renew, while the large deposit in the upper reservoirs as now in use requires them to be frequently cleaned to keep the water in good condition. Besides percolation removes the large mass of vegetable matter always found in river water, which more speedily causes putrefaction to ensue, to say nothing of the prevention of fish and animals of all kinds from ever reaching the pipes, which is no trifling advantage.

There is not the slightest claim to ingenuity or novelty in this suggestion, for the same plan has been in full working order for several years at the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, where the water filtered from Lake Ontario is forced so high on a hill adjacent as to produce a head strong enough, from an inch and quarter nozzle, to throw over the highest building in the town, thus obviating the necessity and expense of fire engines.

It will perhaps be argued from the well known muddy character of the Monongahela, that its water cannot be pure and wholesome even after being filtered. The depurative property of common clay has been known from the time of the earliest human records, and has of late received a much enlarged application by its employment in removing all stench from slaughter houses and other disagreeable places. The quantity of clay in this water, instead of being an objection, will be found on more intimate acquaintance to be a decided benefit. The following case, which was brought before a court in this State, recorded No. 18, November term, 1867, in the county named, is a very plain illustration of the views here maintained: An old furnace in Huntingdon county, situated on a creek one and a half miles from its source, a mountain spring, an ore washing machine was in operation where ore with four fifths of its weight of adherent clay was washed in the stream that ran to a settling dam, whence the water flows again into the creek, which for a distance of twelve miles, though augmented by springs only, is greatly enlarged in volume where it empties into the Juniata. Some people residing four miles below the ore-washing brought suit against the proprietors, alleging that the washings made the water impure. The defense proved by scientific analysis made by the ablest and most distinguished chemists in the country affords, that the water running from the settling dam was purer than the water from the source, and also purer than the water at the place complained of, four miles below, between which points several springs entered the stream. The decision, as might be expected, was given in favor of defendants.

The selection on the Monongahela of a site well adapted and conveniently situated as to supply, and also suitable for the high reservoirs necessary to procure the requisite pressure, is a matter of much importance and deserves to be thoroughly discussed before final decision. One locality, however, above the first dam, just beyond Soho, meets more fully these requirements than any we have seen—(where the high hill above whose declivities on the river side are at several points, well fitted for laying of pipes.) The great pressure which could here be easily obtained would be a severe test on the bad plumbing work in which the city most amply abounds. No choice should be, however, decided upon until all the knowledge which scientific experts and experienced practical engineers possess on the various points at issue has been brought to bear on this subject, of importance to every individual in the community. And not for a moment should the question be talked with the odor of jobbery.

In order to accomplish these aims we would advise the appointment of a commission of three persons, gentlemen of intelligence, acknowledged integrity and sound judgment, who should be entrusted with the care of this matter and be empowered with full authority to execute the plan considered in their opinion the best, without any bias as to the benefits to friends and beyond the allurements of "wining and dining." In this we should only be following the example of Boston, by all odds the best governed municipality in the United States, when her growth demanded the construction of water works adequate to the large consumption.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

A Probable Demand from Spain for their Release—Indignation of the Spanish Ministry—The Value of the Boats in Suppressing the Insurrection in Cuba—A Way Out of the Dilemma.

The thirty gunboats building for the Spanish government are now in New York harbor, and are nearly advanced to completion. There is no doubt that the fleet will soon sail, or attempt to sail for Cuba, unless prevented by the government. They will prove of immense advantage to the Spaniards in the suppression of the Cuban insurrection, being fitted for river as well as coast service, and capable of rapid movement as well as vigorous assault. It is the opinion of those conversant with the matter that these gunboats will speedily make it impossible for the Cuban insurgents to carry on their operations effectively, or with prospect of success. The Spanish Government detailed some of its best naval officers to watch their construction throughout, and these officers have been on duty ever since the work began. Our Government at one time, at the request of Peru, stopped work on the gunboats. This order was revoked, but a strict surveillance is still kept over them by the naval authorities at New York.

The news from Madrid indicates that the Spanish government will use every means to secure possession of the vessels for which it has already paid. The New York *Tribune* says it has information from Madrid, that at an interview on the 5th of September between Gen. SICKLES and RIVERA, Secretary of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, the latter got into such a state of excitement about the embargo of the gunboats that the interview ended in a personal rupture. The language of the Spanish press on the subject has been extremely bitter. Our Government is accused of violating, or intending to violate, the neutrality laws, and the action it has already taken is spoken of as intolerably presumptuous. Even the semi-official *Epoca* (Madrid) is roused to an extraordinary degree of Spanish fervor by our conduct. But a short time ago, after telling how the Spanish gunboats had been embargoed at New York, it went on thus:

> "We suppose that the Government and our representative at Washington will by this time say more the proper remonstrances to have this unjust embargo raised. Spain, it is understood, which we do not like, our reclamation should prove unsuccessful, it is necessary to act with energy, remembering what we are, to place ourselves in an *energetic attitude*, and give those who from us in this matter reason to understand that, if this course is continued, we will *fight them*; for to such a state of things we prefer an open war, in which we shall not weep for the loss, and in which we give our enemies trouble by sheltering the privateers that will prey on their commerce."

This is very wild language, and characteristic of the Spaniards. But one thing seems certain, our Government will either have to charge its course in regard to the gunboats and let them go, or else, if it refuse to permit their departure, in accordance with the neutrality laws, it will be compelled to show reason for resisting the Spanish demands and holding out against Spanish remonstrances.

As stated in the COMMERCIAL some weeks ago, a plan has been suggested to meet the dilemma, that will consecrate the demands of the Spaniards, and at the same time place the insurgents upon an equality with them in using our ports. It is to let the thirty gun boats depart, but make the permission a substantial reason for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

BISHOP MCILVAINE, of Ohio, at the dedication of Saint Ann's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday last, gave the Ritualists of his church a caustic lesson to ponder upon. He took his text from 2d Timothy, "Having the form of Godliness, but denying the power thereof," and in the course of his remarks, spoke of the Ritualists as men "who were fond of exhibiting an extravagant zeal for the whole ritual system of worship, and, in large it, to adorn it with a sentimental, mystical imitation of spiritual life, with deep hidden meanings and mysterious sanctities, a veil of symbolism and a cloud of ceremony under which the man may hide himself from himself, and imagine he is alive unto God and growing in grace. "Thus," he went on to say, "the infinite reinvigoration of cast-off trappings of Ritualism which our reformers could not tolerate, gorgeous sacerdotal vestments, full of false doctrine in their symbolical meanings, the intercession of incenses, the crosses, the candles, the censers, and all those so-called imposing inventions which are intended to teach the profane pretence of the re-offering of the Sacrifice of Christ."

"THE incredible power of the American Chancellor of the Exchequer," is the title of a recent article in the London *Economist*, on the subject of the recent panics in New York in the gold and stock market. After asserting that the English nation would deem it most extraordinary and most pernicious if Mr. Robert Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could excite or ruin the speculations in London, the *Economist* contends that Mr. Boutwell, under the greenback system, has the power to make the price of gold what he pleases, as well as the rate of interest. The *Economist* argues as follows:

> "The large daily receipts of the customs are paid in gold, and if that gold is to be locked up, and not used, the price of gold can be raised as high as the convenience likes. And if the Secretary cannot accumulate a large stock of gold, and then sell it for greenbacks, he can buy it with greenbacks, and sell it with them. There is no money at New York but greenbacks; and by refusing to sell gold except for paper paid for that gold, money can be made scarce at New York. The Government could by this means, if they are going to sell gold and buy bonds with the money, but they could do it, and it is the most extraordinary power ever conferred on any government, and one which we should have thought could be safely trusted to no Minister in Europe even when the financial credit that Mr. Boutwell is in America."

AMHERST COLLEGE makes physical culture a specialty, which all the students are required to embrace. It is now eight years since the department was established, and over six hundred young men have taken part in the exercises of the college gymnasium, with most manifest advantages. There has been a decided improvement in the very countenances and general physique of the students; in the gracefulness of their movements; in the cheerfulness and buoyancy of their spirits, and above all, in the general sanitary condition of the colleges; the college register showing that the average amount of sickness has diminished one-third since the establishment of this department and professorship of physical education. This experience is worthy of the consideration of other colleges which pay less attention to physical than to mental culture.

COL. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, a Philadelphia politician and office-holder of established fame, makes a new advertisement through the papers, that he proposes in a short time to start in Philadelphia a new daily newspaper, of moderate size and independent views. It is promised that it will be conducted in a manner which will commend it to the most critical and reflective reader. Whether the paper will be issued in the morning or afternoon, or both, the advertisement does not say. Colonel Cameron has for some time felt the need of an organ of some sort, and this Cummings proposes to supply.

THE total subscription in aid of the families of the Avendale sufferers, available, is $89,672. The total reported subscriptions in the various parts of the country were about $150,000, but nearly half yet remains uncollected, and it is there a sanguine belief that any considerable portion of this sum will ever find its way to the sufferers. The money at present is disbursed at the rate of $1,200 per year for a widow, and $100 per annum to each male child under fourteen, and each female under sixteen. There are no expenses attending the management of the fund, save a small salary to the treasurer and secretary.

THE postal money order system has been in operation but a few years, yet its wisdom has been abundantly demonstrated. During the fiscal year ending June, 1868, something over $16,000,000 were transmitted through the respective offices, while last year $16,000,000 were so transmitted. This remarkable increase indicates the confidence reposed in this medium for the transmission of money, as well as its necessity. Not an unimportant feature of the system is the large revenue it yields the Government, with no comparative outlay.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY, Massachusetts, is a happy county. Its jail is a superfluity, an ornament, and an evidence of its high moral character; for, with the exception of the keeper, there has been nobody in that dreary abode for the last three months. Just to keep up appearances, they hired "a vagrant" to live in the jail and live at free quarters, but even he eloped after a residence of ten days. He couldn't stand the dreadful solitude. We don't suppose there is much liquor sold in Barnstable.

THE Treasury accounts exhibit the interesting fact that out of 25,000,000 pounds of wool imported during the past year, eighteen millions were entered at low rates of duty, nine million at three, and nine million at 10½ cents per pound, thus enabling the woolen manufacturers, and especially the carpet men, who are protectionists in theory, to avail themselves of what is relatively free trade.

LOPEZ, so far, has cost Brazil two hundred and eighty millions of dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand men, and a four years' war. The probability of laying hands on him seems to be as remote as ever.

WHO were the founders of the Republican party? It is well known that the Saratoga Convention at its adjourned meeting at Auburn in 1856 were mainly instrumental in the formation of the Republican party. The original call for this Convention may be seen at the office of the *Phrenological Journal*, 389 Broadway, in the handwriting of Horace Greeley.—*New York Sun.*

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Authorities in Favor of It—Debates in Congress in Favor of Removal in 1789, 1811 and 1846.

It is somewhat remarkable that the resolution that passed Congress at its session in New York, in 1785, for a permanent location of the National Capital, provided that it should be located "as near the center of wealth, population and extent of territory" as was possible, having due regard for convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic ocean, and "to the particular situation of the western country." The terms of this resolution are almost exactly applicable to the present movement for re-adjusting "the center of wealth, population, and territory."

In the debates on this resolution, Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, made a speech also applicable to the present situation. He said:

> "The place of the seat of government was important in every point of view. It might be compared to the heart of the human body: it was a center from which the genial principles of life were carried to the extremities, and from those might return again with precision.
>
> Mr. Lee, of Virginia, ("Light Horse Harry,") a near neighbor of Washington, said:
>
> "A place as nearly central as a convenient communication with the Atlantic Ocean and an easy access to the Western territory will permit, ought to be selected as the permanent seat of the general government of the United States. Will gentlemen say that the present position of New York is the center of the Union? Will they say our Western brethren are to go to Congress? Do not local considerations which should lead the House to a compliance with the wishes of the people, at this alarming crisis, endanger the peace of the Southern States, who are so far removed?"

The greatest authority in this early debate, however, was James Madison, who declared September 3, 1789:

> "The place most adjacent to the seat of legislation will always possess advantages over others. An orator, in the height of the debate, will be apt, in enforcing them, and a thousand other circumstances, to give a superiority to those who are near the spot. It will be much for the influence of the government in its Executive department to have no reason to conclude that it ought to be placed in the center of the Union. It ought to be in a situation to command information from every part of the Union as to make every one sensible, to some extent, of every circumstance that can be interesting to the executive ear; ought to be placed where it can best see the dangers which threaten it, and the Executive arm most readily and most effectually to the protection of every part. In the Legislative department, if it is not equality necessary, it is highly important that the Government should be equally accessible to all. With respect to the Western territory we are not now to expect it, for it would be an absurd to the understanding of our fellow-citizens on the Western waters that they will be united with their Atlantic brethren on any other principle than that of equity and justice. We had every inducement, both of interest and prudence, to fix on the Potomac as most satisfactory to our Western friends. He did not say gentleman to say he was in the most cursory manner, over a map and say that the Potomac is not much nearer to any of the waters of the Susquehanna. He granted that the present center of population is nearer the Susquehanna than the Potomac. But are we to choose a place for the seat of government merely for the present moment only? He presumed not."

The entire argument of those urging the Potomac for the site of the capital was that it was the highway to the West, and that the West should be consulted, while the Northern men pressed the Susquehanna as being the true route westward. The speech of Mr. Madison, of which we have given an extract, was quoted in Congress in 1846 in favor of the removal of the capital to Ohio.

In 1814, when the capital was in ashes, and Congress met in the Patent office, the subject of removal was introduced for the first time. Robert Stockton, of New Jersey, made a notable speech on the subject. He said:

> "A permanent seat of government is not required by the Constitution. A power to fix the seat of government for ever and forever—which we believe that the people of the United States would have inv sted such a power in the Congress of 1789—is not the seat of permanent seat of government, without regard to the alterations, improvements, revolutions and changes which would naturally be produced by a good government, and a prosperous population, and the progress of the vast regions of the Western country." Not so.
>
> The seat of the government should be decided on prior ples exclusively public. He had made up his mind with regard to the place that was essential to the honor and interest of the nation."

The principal reasons urged in favor of capital removal in 1814 were the difficulty in defending Washington with the troops at the seat of war. Of course these reasons do not exist now, and the change is demanded almost solely on political considerations, if we correctly judge the prevailing sentiment at the West. Amongst those who voted for removal in 1814 were Daniel Webster, Mr. Alston, of North Carolina, Ezra Butler, Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Kent, of New York, Cyrus King, of Massachusetts, Timothy Pickering, John Reed and Richard Stockton.

ANOTHER strong demonstration on the subject was exhibited in 1846, and at various sessions before and subsequent to that time, down to the date of the retrocession of Alexandria. It was on this question that the voice of the West was first heard for removal. Senator Allen, of Ohio, made a speech on the subject in favor of a western location in which he said:

> "The location of the seat of government on the Eastern seaboard gives the commercial cities an overpowering influence in the councils of the United States Government. They can bring to the seat of government of people in the vast interior. They had no commit es to go into the halls of the Missouri, the Mississippi, or even the Ohio "lobbying" in these halls to regulate tariff duties. No! they kept up association with those Western regions, and delegates to the capital with the view of obtaining laws favorable to the interests of individual and sectional interests, instead of the wants and wishes of the people. Such was the case when the tariff bill was introduced in Congress. Wall street and Boston were the first to be delegated, who came to shape the details of the bill. Thus had their tariffs been fabricated, the commercial interests would have overrun all others. The great men o the people lived on the waters of the Mississippi, and it was but right that the seat of government should be located. The Alleghany mountains were the true line for the capital."

In this debate, John C. Calhoun figured as an advocate of the claims of Washington, and Benton expressed himself in opposition to the idea that it was to be considered the permanent seat of government.

EMIGRATION was the subject of an animated discussion at the Social Science Congress, recently held in Bristol, England. It was suggested that $5,000,000 should be appropriated by the Government as an emigration fund, and that a like sum should be raised by the overtaxed municipalities. The interest on this fund, it was asserted, would enable 67,000 families to emigrate every year. In this way, it was contended, the balance between labor and employment would in a few years be restored. The question was also discussed, whether the emigrants should be sent to the British Colonies or to the United States, many of the speakers declaring that the colonies would only transfer the new settlers as a burden, while the United States would furnish sufficient employment to and be happy to receive the emigrants. It was decided that no aid should be granted to single men desiring to emigrate, but only to entire families.

AN extraordinary emigration party was made up a little while ago in the County of Mayo, Ireland. Three children, aged respectively eleven, six and four, agreed to start from their native village and make their way to Chicago. Their father had sent them a ticket to take home from Liverpool to New York, and armed with that and the sum of ten shillings, they started on their travels. The poor children, we are told, had not even a wrapper to protect their "frocks from the cold and rain and mud of Atlantis in the late months of autumn," They had nothing on but cotton frocks and "skimpy flannel shawls." But they had plenty of courage, and the hope of rejoining their father gave them on in hope and confidence. Fortunately for them, a gentleman met them and assisted them on their way to Liverpool, from whence they took ship in safety for New York.

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* says: "We learn that a majority of the ministers of that part of the Presbyterian Church in this State which adheres to the General Assembly have voted for a union of the Old and New School branches, and it is presumed that the union will be consummated at the meeting of the Assemblies next year. We understand, however, that Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, who fought so manfully for what he considered the true faith for many years ago, refuses to unite on a sacrifice of principle that underlies the orthodox theology, and as a surrender of what was so earnestly contended for at the time of the separation."

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many more frequent or less severe, during the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in most cases is, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an inflow or flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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S. BEYMER, R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
CHAS. F. WELTE, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors

The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

BEYMARS.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead entirely to our "guarantee," have adopted the same, even to the color of the keg in which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our genuine signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now brand with *stencil our "guarantee"* on the *end* of the kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the side of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. mwf

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Engineer's Office of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY in PITTSBURGH or CUMBERLAND, until the 1st of November 1869, inclusive, for SUPPLYING THE CROSS TIES for the entire line of about 85 miles of twin road from near Connellsville to near Cumberland. The length of each Cross Tie will be 8 feet between squarends. Thickness 7 inches, and flatted on two opposite sides to not less than 7 inches bearing surface, out of wind and clear of bark, which will be shaved off. Kind of Timber, White Oak, Black Oak or Chestnut, sound and free from wind shake or other defect. Places of delivery immediately on the road and not more than half a mile apart, where the ground will permit places and room for piling, which will be done in alternate cross layers of about 100 in each pile. Proposals must state the place at which they would deliver, and quantities at each place. The number per mile will be 2,112, and whole number about 210,000, including those for side tracks. Timber to be cut when the sap is out, and delivery to be commenced on or before January 1st, 1870, and continued until all delivered, as follows, viz: For the first 10 miles from either end of the road, near Connellsville or Cumberland, on or before May 1st, 1870 for each succeeding 10 miles towards the middle of the road one month later, or on the 1st of June, July, August and September, 1870, until the whole number are delivered. Monthly estimates of Cross Ties delivered on the road will be given, four-fifths of the contract price of which will be paid, and the remaining fifth at the completion of the contract.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, CHIEF ENGINEER.

MWS

MYERS'

Novelty Pencil Holder,

Prevents the liability so common of losing Pencils, and the annoyance of hunting for them in the pockets, about the desk, or in a thousand places where they may drop or be laid. Various neat and elegant styles, Gilt and Silvered.

Variety Dealers and Stationers Supplied at Manufacturer's Discounts.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,

MS 57 WOOD STREET.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the largest Cranberry Growers in the country, 39 South Water street and 40 South Warves, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orders and Consignments Solicited. TThs

FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE STOCK OF FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c For sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street.

Catalogues mailed free on application.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of WILLIAM FREW, deceased, late of Union township, Allegheny county, will please call at the office of G. M. IRWIN, Ackerman, 33 Ohio street, Allegheny, and settle their accounts before Saturday, 30th inst. After that time legal proceedings will be commenced against the defaulters

MOSES CHESS, Executor, &c.

October 19, 1869.

Waltham Watches

The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.

These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

ALL SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS,

Sugar-Coated Pills and Granules,

TOGETHER WITH

All Afficinal and Late Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Will be furnished to Physicians and Druggists at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for these Reliable Goods.

A. J. RANKIN,

PRACTICAL PHARMACIEN.

44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Buckwheat Flour.

1,200 pounds Celebrated Eastbrook Mills

Double Extra Buckwheat Flour,

Just received and put up in small bags for family use, or for sale by the barrel, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE.

10 cases YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE, of superior quality, weighing six and a half pounds to the boxes, just received and for sale by the Case or Single Cheese, by

JNO. A. RENSHAW,
COR. LIBERTY AND NINTH STREETS.

Waltham Watches

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PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

Complete Election Returns for 1869.

COUNTIES.	Governor. Geary.	Governor. Packer.	Supr'e Court. Williams.	Supr'e Court. Pershing.
Adams	2,622	3,009	2,612	3,002
Allegheny	17,858	13,321	18,940	12,442
Armstrong	3,429	3,079	3,421	3,077
Beaver	3,096	2,402	3,076	2,393
Bedford	2,483	2,832	2,476	2,830
Berks	6,971	13,531	6,944	13,490
Blair	3,484	2,773	3,483	2,763
Bradford	6,653	3,686	6,557	3,562
Bucks	6,205	7,961	6,200	6,963
Butler	3,250	2,991	3,231	3,001
Cambria	2,439	3,187	2,418	3,229
Cameron	474	423	471	425
Carbon	1,946	2,675	1,937	2,591
Center	3,102	3,484	3,093	3,447
Chester	8,290	6,146	8,241	6,134
Clarion	2,785	2,831	1,701	2,823
Clearfield	1,799	3,015	1,797

The Daily Commercial.

THE KNOX FRUIT-FARM.

An Editorial Visit.

[From the Horticulturalist for October.]

Mr. Knox's name long since has become a household word throughout the country, and few towns but have heard of him and his Jucunda Strawberry.

His success in fruit culture has made his farm a constant source of admiration from never-ceasing throngs of visitors; but like the general of old, who "came, and saw, and conquered," Mr. Knox's equally successful exploits in horticultural experience and enterprise, with yearly crusades into all parts of the land, dropping his plants or catalogues b fore every door, make him not a general merely, but a generalissimo, whose conquests have the rare merit of being won not by the sword of war, but the "spade of peace."

The Knox fruit-farm is situated about two and a half miles from the center of Pittsburgh, south-west over the heights of Birmingham. As the road winds in and out over the points or indentations of the hills, gradually ascending until the top is reached, there is constantly presented a beautiful panorama of the busy city, with its hundreds of furnaces and factories, coining ore into metal, and metal into merchandise; a city rich in wealth and prosperity, and famous for the liberality and enterprise of its citizens.

The Knox fruit-farm has a front of perhaps fifteen hundred feet on the principal road, running back southward over the brow of a high hill, and then rapidly descends upon the other side, only to rise again, but more smoothly, from the slopes of these hills, facing north, south, east, and west, are laid out the great squares, rows, or blocks, which unite in forming a magnificent field of one hundred and sixty acres, teeming with trees, vines, and plants, growing either for fruit or for sale.

We just expected a rare sight, but find formed months after many difficulties, the extent of his "generalissimo's battle-ground." It remains one of the famous vine-clad slopes of the Rhine, whose picturesque summits are crowned with the never-failing vine, while the air of romance and beauty lingers around.

Here the American spirit of "utility" crops out so largely that, while there is a suggestion of romantic beauty in the fortunate position of the vineyards, still every visitor forgets that in the natural curiosity to learn the elements that have conspired to produce so great a success, of the entire farm of one hundred and sixty acres, thirty are devoted to grapes for bearing, ten to fifteen acres to strawberries, and the entire balance of the ground to propagating purposes.

As we walk over the different parts of the farm, we can not fail to notice the admirable order and system which characterize the arrangement of all the fruits. Here is the Concord vineyard, like a solid psalanx; it fronts the observer, and its long stretching rows, running away out of our sight, glisten with bunches hanging thick and heavy, and with varieties of the glories of the harvest. There is his field of experimental grapes, of which many a story of wasted money might be told, vines that bed of experimental strawberries, none of which stage across the immortal line Fructus.

It is a significant fact that, although Mr. Knox has tried nearly every variety of merit of the different species of small fruits, yet no discards them at all, sooner or later, save only a few popular favorites, which he cultivates everywhere.

The Concord grape, reproached so often by horticultural palates of high dignity and quality, as not the grape for America, we here, with Mr. Knox's vines before our eyes, throw in our plea in its behalf, and crown it "lord of all."

Its nakedness luxuriance, its almost unfailing certainty, its wealth of foliage and vigor of plant; its noble efficiency, problem in remarkable perfection; its admirable adaptation to all parts of the country, and the fact in its recognition as the best grape now known for American cultivators.

Upon Mr. Knox's place, it has never failed to give a crop, and Knox's Concords enjoy as much of a reputation in the Pittsburgh markets as does the Jucunda in New York.

Besides the Concord, very few other grapes are found worthy of preference. Nearly every desirable variety is grown, and with varying success. The Rogers's Hybrids mildew badly; likewise the Isabella, Delaware, and Hartford. The latter is a weak grower with Mr. Knox; still, no definite opinion can be given of it as to value. The Ione is also very weak, yet has a tendency to great fruitfulness.

The Iowaida, for this latitude, has not given good satisfaction, but will be found better suited to a more southern climate.

The Hartford Prolific, Ives, and Creveling are counted among the most reliable, always sure of a large crop, and being earliest, are more profitable.

The two seedlings of the Concord, which have attracted so much attention, the Martha and the Rhinelander, are found here under most favorable circumstances.

The Martha is in every respect a handsome vine, healthy, vigorous, productive, bearing fine bunches of large, clear white grapes, with a fine flavor, much more delicate and sprightly than the Concord. As it appears in Mr. Knox's grounds, we would esteem it superior in value to any thing he has yet grown. Still, we will not judge yet of its success in other localities. We hope for the best, for it appears to be worthy of a wide dissemination.

The Black Hawk possesses nearly the same characteristics as the Concord, but is a much ranker variety in growth; leaves of a very deep green, and fruit a week earlier; quality somewhat sweeter.

GRAPE TRELLISES.

These are a feature of interest. The vines are planted in rows eight feet apart, and plants six feet in the row, trained by arms and upright laterals to the slats. Locust posts two feet long are put out at appropriate distances along the rows, and driven into the ground; to the top of these hemlock scantlings are nailed, reaching up seven feet, and at the top and bottom horizontal laths are nailed, entire length of the row. Ordinary laths are then nailed vertically along the bars, at distances of nine inches, and the vines trained perpendicularly along the slats.

Such a trellis as this costs about $60 per acre, but is permanent, durable, simple, and easily put up; seems to correspond best with the mode of culture and the habits of the vine, and has been found far more desirable than wires, which will sag, and are difficult to train upon.

Between the rows of grapes are grown either a double row of strawberries or a row of raspberries; the coolness of the soil and the partial shade has been found very beneficial for their growth, and during the first years of the vineyard this crop is grown to the best advantage, when the vines are in full bearing, no other crop is permitted upon the same space, and the ground is given entirely to the grapes; one crop only is enough to take from the ground at the same time.

STRAWBERRIES.

The great feature of the farm is the Jucunda Strawberry. Our visit was not made in fruiting season, but just as grapes were ripening, and hence we could not judge of the Jucunda as in fruit. We are observers, however, of their growth and cultivation.

Mr. Knox has tried several methods of cultivation to arrive at the best plan for greatest success. At first the plants were put out in rows two and a half feet wide, and eighteen inches in the row. This allowed an abundance of room, which was found afterward too much, and a second plan was adopted. This was in beds; the beds consisted of rows eighteen inches apart, and plants one foot apart in the row; thus alley three feet wide, after every third row. This increased the productiveness per acre, but made the cultivation more difficult.

Finally a third method was tried, and with such success that it is now the standard rule. This consists simply in planting the rows two feet apart, and plants one foot in the row. The soil is of a peculiar character, containing a greater proportion of shale or clay than loam, and yet well drained, providing just the most favorable conditions for the successful growth of the vines and plants.

We are somewhat surprised to hear that very little manure is used, except in first preparation of the ground, and little or no application yearly, as long as the plantation lasts. And yet the production is marvelous. The produce per acre has as yet never been accurately measured; but the opinion of Mr. Knox is, that good stools will average a quart each. During the last fruiting season, the berries seemed to hang and crowd each other upon the vines, all large and of splendid appearance; some of so monstrous a size that eight would fill a pint, while ten or twelve to the pint were very frequent.

The reputation of the Jucunda has become so great that he has no difficulty in disposing of immense quantities at any price he may choose. Hitherto large quantities have been sent yearly to Philadelphia and New York, commanding from high prices—never less than forty cents per quart, and from that to eighty cents.

The past season proving too wet and unfavorable for shipping, and the house demand being great, nearly all the entire crop was sold in the markets of Pittsburgh, at prices of forty to fifty cents per quart; while very choice fruit, to fill distant orders, was put up in small crates of four quart boxes each, and large quantities sold for one dollar per crate. As Mr. Knox himself remarked to us, customers seemed willing to pay any price to get hardened Jucundas to take home and show to friends and neighbors, as well as to eat.

The receipts from home sales of strawberries have reached as high as $100 per day.

The Fillmore is second only to the Jucunda in desirableness, proving nearly equal in size and productiveness, but of a better flavor, always in fine, plant vigorous, of dark color, and very firm for market. Is a pistillate variety.

Of all the remaining hundred or more varieties which he has experimented with, the Wilson, Triomphe de Gand, and Agriculturist are the best, and have done uniformly well. Burr's New Pine is early and bears well; while another variety, known as the Boston Pine, has done well or last all the rest are but dwarfs to the Jucunda.

Mr. Knox's system of cultivation is no secret. We are surprised to see how simple it is, and yet how marvelous the results. The Jucunda is, even on Mr. Knox's place, is not a rank grower. It is a close, upright plants, leaves only of medium length, and luxuriance, and not as strong as either the Agriculturist or Wilson Early; but it forms a very compact, short stool, and seems to concentrate all its vital forces in the production of fruit, and ill be called a mystery among visitors how the plants could produce and mature so many and so uniformly large berries upon the stools, and average so well year after year and acre after acre.

It is customary with beginners putting out the straw berry-beds in the spring to set the next year but a moderate crop, while the second crop, is considered by far the best. With such varieties as the Wilson and Agriculturist, the beds need renewing every second or third year, but with Mr. Knox, a Jucunda stool lasts five or six years, and its first crop and last crop are equally as good as the intermediate ones. The production varies very little year after year.

Mr. Knox keeps his ground well cultivated. After the plants have been set in the spring, the rows are cultivated and weeded by hand, the hoe being the only instrument used, a horse cultivator being allowed. All runners are kept nipped off close to the plants, and none suffered to make ground. This hand cultivation continues until fall, when, on the approach of winter, the entire bed is covered with a heavy mulch of rye straw. This remains until spring, when it is carefully pushed aside from the tops of the plants, yet allowed to remain close around the crown and over the ground between the rows, to prevent weeds until the next fall, keeping the ground cool during fruiting season, and also sustaining the plants against the effects of the hot sun.

Further is any secret in Mr. Knox's system of cultivation, we can not see it. Our view is, that his success comes simply from careful, patient, well-timed work, getting off all runners, keeping beds, and mulching.

The mulch is an important element of success as any other part of the labor. Having used it ourselves, we know its value, and would omit any other part of cultivation rather than the before giving it up. The mulch is as much needed in the winter as in winter; and in times of protracted drought is almost the only salvation of the plants.

The Jucunda in other sections of the country seems to make a varying record. It does well on some soils and in some lands; and the causes of failure may be attributed either to poor land or careless cultivation. If cultivators will choose heavy land, well drained, and grow in beds as directed, we think the Jucunda crop will be uniformly successful. As it is, this year it has grown in popularity, and is winning soldiers on its side from those who know how to grow it aright.

RASPBERRIES.

The Clarke raspberry maintains on Mr. Knox's place every admirable quality claimed for it by other growers. It is healthy, vigorous, very prolific, and fruit of fine quality. It is pre-eminently a superior family fruit.

The Philadelphia is still the raspberry for the million—very hardy, enormously productive, and fruit of reasonable quality. Is exceedingly vigorous, and never known to fail in producing a crop.

The Hornet is a great favorite with Mr. Knox; his experiences no difficulty in its culture. It is a good, strong grower, very productive, fruit of largest size and fine flavor. He has had the berries so large that people did not known what the fruit was. It requires more care and attention than other more hardy varieties, and it is always well to lay it down during the winter; but it will well repay for all such painstaking culture.

The Pilate is of a better flavor than the Hornet, but not as large. Is very early, productive, and quite firm.

The Neosho.—Mr. Knox has taken considerable pains to obtain a stock of the true Neosho; and has several thousand plants now growing in a field, testing them both for fruiting purposes and for comparison with the Franconia. The growth is very rank and healthy and, as far as he can judge, is much hardier and stronger than the Franconia. He has great faith in it, still, will give it a fair test, and if previously the same as the Franconia he will be honest enough to sell it as such, and not for another variety.

Kentucky Giant is quite good, but not as successful as the Hornet.

CURRANTS.

These are a profitable crop with him for market, belonging in the Pittsburgh market a price of twenty to twenty-five cents per quart; while the demand for plants is very large. Nurserymen generally now admit the currant trade is large and profitable.

The principal varieties grown are the Cherry, Versailles, Fertile de Angers, White Grape, and Victoria. They are all excellent. The Cherry and Versailles, as usually grown, are so much alike as to be substituted and sold for each other; so much so, that horticulturists have come to call the Versailles cherry currant. Mr. Knox says there is a marked difference with him, the Versailles not ripening as soon as the other. Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, who has over one hundred varieties of currants now growing, has gathered Versailles from very many different quarters, and found them all precisely the same as the Cherry, with the exception of one from Andre Leroy, France, which is quite distinct and undoubtedly true, but being as vigorous, is lighter in leaf—his plants not yet fruiting so to distinguish in matter of fruit or quantity.

As we leave Mr. Knox's place on our journey home, we can not help contrasting his place with many other fruit-farms we have witnessed this year. He has taken care of his grounds; there is none at all. His strawberries have been well grown and well sold; theirs poorly grown and sold at a loss. He is enthusiastic and forgetful; they dejected and gloomy.

Likewise we contrast his method of business with other nurseries we know.

He aims to have good stock, and send out nothing poor; they aim to grow large quantities and sell at low prices. He sends his out packed in splendid order, and they arrive in fine condition; they pack in boxes and barrels, jam nailing all down in one indistinguishable mass, whether they arrive or not before it reaches its destination.

They recommend any thing they have got to sell, without qualifications; he recommends nothing which he feels is not true stamp. They aim to sell but for the passing season; he aims to sell for years ahead. He has the confidence of his correspondents; they have not.

Can any one imagine where these two courses, so widely different, will result? With such honorable principles of business liberality to purchasers as his, is it at all strange that the harvest of his toil is rich beyond description? We have every reason to rejoice in it; for every one in the great band of American horticulturists, welcome with pleasure such instances of individual success.

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And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will oblige by giving their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.

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FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—THAT fine substantial Brick House, with 8 Acres of Ground, more or less, in the Borough of Sewickley, near Fairhead Station owned by Rev. Robert Hopkins. The House is built in modern style, has 8 Rooms, and fronts toward the Railroad and river. Large Stable and other Outbuildings. An Orchard of thrifty bearing Fruit Trees, choice and well selected, and Small Fruits of various kinds. This property has never before been offered for sale and frequent overtures for its purchase have been rejected. No better property is in the market. Apply soon, on the premises, or by letter to ROBERT HOPKINS, Sewickleyville, Pa.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, coal, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

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FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

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One hundred and forty five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Land, Coal and Coal Privileges, viz: 16 Boiling Furnaces, 5 Heating Furnaces, 4 Knobbing Fires, 1 Street Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 1 Pair Furnaces for making Tin-plate; also, 2 Engines of about 20 Gilinder, 3 feet stroke; Engine of 8 inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke, and Engine of 6 inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke, and Engine of 6 inch Donner Engine and 2 Batteries of Boilers of sufficient capacity to run all the above Machinery. 1 Train Mock Rolls, 1 Bar Train, 1 Nobb Train, 1 Hot Saw, 1 Cold Saw, 1 Squeezer Mill, 6 pair Shears, and all necessary Rolls, Tools and Fixtures for operating said Mills. The Buildings are of sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 20 Boxes of Iron per day for tin-plate, and about 50 tons on double turn, per day. The Mill is located on the bank of the river, and there is ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms.

For particulars, address ROBERT SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, MEADE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. tf

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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 18, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For the construction of a Public Sewer on Diamond alley, from the Diamond to Second street, and for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Diamond alley, from the Diamond to Forty second street, and Grading and Curbing Twenty second street from Penn to Liberty street, and for Grading, Paving and Curbing Irwin alley, from Forbes to Forty second street, will be received up to the office until SATURDAY, October 23d, 1869, at 2 P. M.

Specifications can be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office. The right reserved to reject any and all bids.

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$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding less than the above amount of pure lead in the above package.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Trade Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of A. G. LOYD, deceased, late of the Borough of Wilkins, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at No. 1 Allegheny county, Pa.

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Administrators.

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Boggs' Liverwort Tar, &c.,
Coe's Cough Balsam,
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
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Winter's Balsam Wild Cherry,
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ROLLING MILL CASTING

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Liquor Dealer's Meeting.

In our abstract of the remarks of Mr. Little at the liquor dealer's meeting on Thursday, an omission occurred that is calculated to create a wrong impression in the minds of some of our readers. The gentleman's speech was based on general principles and no special reference was made to any of the officials of this district. His idea was this, and in signopsizing his speech it was omitted. That it was the reduction of the tax on whisky that caused the great increase in the revenue from that source and not the large amount of surveillance the liquor dealers are subjected to by the horde of office holders referred to. In other words "the reduction of the tax from 2? per barrel to about fifty cents per barrel deprived the dealers of one-half of the amount of money they formerly gave as "black-mail." The remarks, as before stated, were entirely general, and bear particularly upon that point. We make the correction, therefore, in justice to the gentleman.

Mr. Little handed us the following note, which we cheerfully publish:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

As I understand some of the present revenue officers are offended at any remarks made on the 21st inst. at the liquor dealers meeting, I would say that they will see by the correction of the reporter that the remark about "black-mail" applied to a time prior to their existence in office, and then not to the officers of this district. But it is well known that when the tax on whisky was dragged from two dollars to fifty cents, that the two dollars could not be collected, because, they could "black-mail" officers for bail. Congress was satisfied of the fact and reduced the tax to fifty cents, or to an amount that it would be more profitable to run the risk of going to the Penitentiary for the giving and receiving of "black-mail." So I hope I will be excused for making the remarks, as I thought the truth of them had been conceded on all hands. Yours,

JAMES LITTELL.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1869.

Fatal Accident in Butler County—Man Killed by the Falling of a Bank.

Our correspondent at, in Zeilenople, Butler county, furnishes the following particulars of a fatal accident which occurred at that place on Wednesday last. It appears that a man named George Shaffer, with two others, was engaged stripping coal for Rev. Mr. Winters, of Zelienople. They had just commenced work the morning of the fatal day, clearing away the debris that had fallen down through the summer, and finished about four o'clock in the afternoon. Shaffer then proceeded to start a drift; the two men who were leaving the bank, one with a cart load of dirt, the other for the purpose of opening a drain that led from the bank. They had not gone far when they heard Shaffer utter a low cry. The man back to the bank found him lying on his side bleeding freely about the head, which his pick had struck, and which had fallen down from above, striking him on the head and lacerating the side of his face in a shocking manner. The injured man was then carried him into Rev. Winter's house, it being close by, but he died in a few minutes afterwards, not having regained consciousness sufficiently to tell the unfortunate man, but upon examination his life was found extinct. An inquest was held by Squire E. V. Rudolph. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death caused by the falling of earth upon him. The deceased leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sudden death.

School Tickets on Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after November 1st important changes will take place in the different kinds monthly tickets on the local accommodation trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Among these we notice one particularly in regard to school tickets. Each scholar, before he receive a monthly ticket, must present at the ticket office of the line a certificate signed by the teacher, certifying *"that said (giving name) is a regular pupil of my school, and has attended the ensuing month, and is under sixteen years of age,"* and to be signed by the teacher. These tickets will be sold five days before the close of the month, and five days in the first part of the incoming month only, and a certificate is required each month. We understand that the same rule has been established on the Western Pennsylvania line, and on the Pan Handle. Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad are positively instructed not to issue any school tickets without a certificate from the teacher, as stated above, and only to be given in the time specified each month. The Railroad Company will furnish blank certificates.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The Building Committee of the Soldiers' Monumental Association and the Allegheny Park Commission will meet at General Pearson's office, 64 Grant street, at two o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of counting the votes in reference to the location of the monument. The returns of all the districts have not been sent in yet, but those received show an overwhelming vote in favor of Allegheny, and the vote of the districts not heard from, even if it should be received, will not change the present aspect of the matter. The choice of the votes is considered a mere matter of form, and as the Building Committee and the Park Commissioners are unanimous in their opinion, it is a settled fact that the monument will go into the Park grounds. Seminary Hill will no doubt be the site selected, which, we believe, would be the best point in the Park improvements for the monument.

Railroad Collision.

Yesterday morning about seven o'clock a collision occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Wall's Station, between the second section of the Cincinnati express and the Wall's accommodation. The Cincinnati express West, at this point struck the Wall's accommodation as the latter was coming off the siding at that point. The latter train was empty and was struck in the rear end by the train of the express, and four freight cars were considerably damaged. The engine hauling the Cincinnati express was slightly damaged. No person was hurt. At the time of the collision there was a heavy fog prevailing, which prevented the engineer of the Cincinnati express observing the train at the point, where the track runs for quite a straight line. The accident delayed the accommodation and express nearly two hours. A special train was sent out from Wall's station for the passengers between Wilkinsburgand Pittsburg, in case in Pittsburgh at 9?0 A. M., by half-past nine.

More About the Wool Thief.

An account of the arrest of Edward Blumer the alleged wool thief, has been previously given. On Thursday evening, Peter Feldman, Sohn engineer, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office, and stated that about three weeks ago he made the acquaintance of Blumer at an emigrant house in this city. He represented to the latter that his father was one of the Commissioners of this county, and that he (Blumer) owned a farm of two hundred acres in Fairfield township, and was in want to take charge of it. The two started west, and proceeded as far as Dayton, Ohio, where after stopping a couple of days, Blumer circulated the report that he had been robbed of sixty-four dollars, and Wenz gave him fifty. After this he obtained a charity fund of four or five dollars and left, taking with him a carpet sack belonging to Feldman.

HEALTH REPORT.—The report of the Physician of the Board of Health, Whitmer Snively, M. D., states the number of deaths in the city during the week ending October 16th to be twenty-four—thirteen adults and eleven children. The diseases are stated as follows: Unknown, 1; accident, 2; debility, 2; paralysis, 1; icterus, 1; laryngitis, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; dipsitheria, 1; rupture of bladder, 1; cholera infantum, 1; teething, 1; convulsions, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; tuberculosis, 1; pneumonia, 3; dysentery, 1; cholera, 1; still born, 1. There were under one year of age 8 from one to two, 2 from two to three, 1 from three to four, 1 from four to five, 1 from five to ten, 1 from ten to twenty, 2 from twenty to thirty, 1 from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 1; from fifty to sixty, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1. Males, 14; females, 10. White, 24; colored, 0. Total, 24.

NOT AN ITEM.—Passing through the Tenth ward yesterday, our reporter observed an unusual number of persons congregating about and entering a church on Penn street, at the corner of some street. On his reporting in capacity he also entered, and just as he was about ensconcing himself on a seat he learned that the congregation were assembled for prepatory service—to-morrow being communion Sunday. He, therefore, retired in a hurried and then withdrew, much chagrined and embarrassed.

MASONIC DEDICATION.—The new Masonic Hall in Allegheny will be completes on Monday evening, and the dedication of the same will be conducted by R. W. G. Master Richard Vaux, on Tuesday. Extensive arrangements have been made for the banquet, which is to take place at the Rink on Tuesday evening. Through the kindness of Mr. J. Layng, Superintendent of the Allegheny division on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, will be delayed on Tuesday evening until fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—We call attention to the card of M. Winternalter, who has just opened an establishment at No. 213 Penn, above Sixth street. Mr. Winternalter's experience in the business extends over a period of twenty years. His establishment contains a complete assortment of watches, clocks, jewelry, silver ware, &c., &c. Persons desiring to have time pieces repaired will find Mr. Winternalter prompt and accommodating.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city, will be held next Monday afternoon at two o'clock p. m. Important business, among which are the ordinances authorizing the purchase of a site for an additional market house, and a site for the new water works, will come up in the proceedings, and a full attendance of the best lents of both branches is desirable.

SALOON FIGHT.—Martin Brawdy and James Drawo engaged in a fight in the saloon of John Buckalew, on Fifth avenue, about five o'clock yesterday evening. The police were called in and the two pugilists were locked up in the lock-up. They were both intoxicated and were locked up, bail being refused for their appearance. They will have a hearing this morning.

RECOVERED.—Some ten days ago we stated that two valuable horses had been stolen from Passavants Orphan Home at Rochester, Pa. We are pleased to state that the horses have been recovered in Butler, and also a horse was stolen from Mr. Isaac Walter, of Rochester, on the same night. The thief was not apprehended, however.

BAD BOYS.—Three boys were brought before May or Drum last evening, charged with throwing stones at citizens of the Third ward, Allegheny. They were fined three dollars and costs each and admonished to be more careful in the future.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Parepa Rosa English Opera. Grand farewell performance to-night. Grand operatic melange: Fra Diavolo, Trovatore and Bohemian Girl. Madame Parepa Rosa in great and unrivalled character of Arline.

FIRE.—In Sterrett's row, off Hancock street, Allegheny, on Thursday, a fire broke out in one of the building, but being discovered immediately by the inmates the house was extinguished with little if any damage.

PASSENGER TRAVEL.—Travel on the Citizens' Passenger Railway is very light at present, and, indeed, the same may be said of all the passenger railways in the city.

DUEL.—The magistrates generally complain of a lack of business. They will have to seek other and more remunerative vocations unless business brightens up.

REPAIRING.—Penn street is being repaired at several points, an improvement which was very badly needed.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—The Council of South Pittsburgh borough will hold a regular session on Monday evening.

JAIL COMMITMENTS.—There were very few commitments on file in the office of the jail yesterday.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.

Death of Thomas Laughran, Stabbed at Hoffman's Saloon, Penn Street, on the 7th inst.—Coroner's Inquest.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., as our readers will bear in mind, Thomas Laughran was stabbed in the saloon of Stephen Hoffman, No. 46 Penn street, during a row which occurred there, and yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, Laughran expired from the effects of his injuries. The saloon mid just above opened into a kind of a "jamboree" was being held. Between the hours stated a party of Irish, among whom was Laughran, entered the saloon, and after partaking of one drink a quarrel ensued, resulting in a general melee, the fights being turned out and the combatants pummeling each other in the dark. The proprietor of the saloon, and his brother, Nicholas Hoffman, engaged in the fight, and, as is alleged, severely beat and injured Laughran, who, in addition to any number of bruises, was stabbed in the right side with a pen-knife, the blade entering the cavity of the right lung. He was removed to his boarding house, on Thirteenth street, as quickly as possible, and *Dr.* Duncan who was called to attend him was of the opinion that he could not recover. Laughran was subsequently visited by Mayor Brush, and his deposition to the effect that his injuries were inflicted by Stephen and Nicholas Hoffman taken. The latter parties were arrested, and after a hearing committed to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery. The day following a request reached the Mayor's office of the death of Laughran, and a commitment for murder was immediately lodged against Hoffman, but as the reported death proved to be unfounded, the charge was subsequently changed to felonious assault, and the matter ornamented by the addition of the court. The defendants were released upon giving bail in the sum of five hundred dollars each.

Lenghened consideration appeared to be somewhat improved during the first of the week, but on Tuesday he grew worse and gradually sank until the hour of his death, which occurred yesday morning, when death ensued. Coroner Lawrence impaneled a jury, owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until three o'clock on Monday afternoon at the office of Alderman Taylor, when a thorough examination of the body was made by *Dr.* Dowd, and he will be prepared to report on Monday.

Chief of Police Hague, on learning of the death of Laughran, proceeded to arrest Hoffman the Mayor charging the brothers Hoffman with murder. They were arrested by officers Moore and Rivers, and committed to await trial.

The Change of Opera.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, }
Pittsburgh, October 22. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In deference to the wishes of many "A Lady Subscriber" in a communication published in this morning's COMMERCIAL, will you please to state in explanation as requested in the same, regarding our change of programme for to-m row. The change for the evening, was made in compliance with numerous and repeated requests of subscribers and applicants for seats, that for our final performance we should repeat the bill which was presented on the opening night of Allegheny, and drew out the largest and most fashionable audience ever assembled on a Saturday night, and not entirely due to the peculiar attractiveness of the performance, but also to the desire to present the very gems of the operas announced, affords the audience the only opportunity to see each of the leading artists of our large company at one sitting—Madam Parepa Rosa, Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Castle, Stockton, Meyers, Castle, Nordblom, Laurence, Campbell, Hall, Lavine, Wells, Howard, Harrison, etc., all appearing in the finale. The alteration of the evening's bill necessitated the change of the opera, but we think, however, we also consider our patrons the gainers, by having presented a favorite opera, with Miss Rose Hersee in her best role, the one in which she had her great success in London, and in certain parts of which *Mr.* Castle and *Mr.* Laurence an opportunity of appearing to the best advantage, therefore they could not have done.

Trusting this explanation, but as we do not wish to take any unfair advantage of the lady, we will, if she desires, redeem her ticket at the price paid for it. Yours, truly,

CARL ROSA,
C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors Parepa Rosa English Opera.

The Peet Valve.

The success which has attended this, the best straightway-valve yet invented, is remarkable. Wherever the valve has been introduced and it would be difficult to find a city or town in which its merits are not known, it has given perfect satisfaction, simply because it is precisely what it purports to be—a straightway-valve. The principle upon which the Peet valve is constructed we cannot too highly recommend itself to an intelligent mechanic at the first glance. There is no obstruction, no angle as is the case with the majority of valves claiming to be straightway. The discs are arranged in such a manner as to be self-adjusting against the upper bevelled cone, affixed to the lower end of the valve stem, which, actuated by the movement of the bridge, forces the discs out against the faces on either side. Messrs. Hubbard, Bidwell, Anderson & Co. and Crawford, the well known proprietors of the Duquesne works, near the Suspension bridge, have the agencies for the manufacture of these valves, and we learn, have disposed of a large number of the same within the past few weeks. Those who have tested them pronounce them the most durable, as well as the best valve in use by reason of its straightway principle.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The parties can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Clark, Rose Ann, McKeesport, Pa.
Cole, Mrs. A. M., Bellevue, Iowa.
Edwards & Unkes Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lock Box 69, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Schreiber, Zelinople, Pa.

NEW BUILDINGS.—*Mr.* D. C. Ridley, of Birmingham, and *Mr.* Hazlewood, of Hazlewood, are building new residences—the first at Hazelwood and the second at Glenwood, Twenty-third ward. *Mr.* Ridley's house is nearly under way, and work for *Mr.* Palmer's has been begun. The other buildings in this locality mentioned in previous issue are rapidly approaching completion.

PROGRESSING.—The work on the new Presbyterian church edifices at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, is progressing very favorably, and the building will be ready for occupancy some where about December 1st. *Mr.* Samuel Thompson, the contractor, has general supervision of the work, which is being done in a very excellent manner.

JAIL CALENDAR.—There are at present ninety-one prisoners confined in the County Jail, as will appear from the following: Court prisoners—males 75; females 6. Vagrants—males 9; females 3; total 91.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.—John Mekiel, the celebrated Cold Spring oarsman, is expected to arrive in the city to-day in preparation for the race with Coulter next Wednesday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Matinee to-day at 2 o'clock. La Sonnambula, Miss Rosa Hersee, Messrs. Castle and Laurence, Miss Fanny Stockton and a strong cast. Admission one dollar, family circle, fifty cents.

REGULAR monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the rooms, No. 23 Fifth avenue, this Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

ALLEGED MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

David Hutchinson made information against James Rafferty yesterday, charging him with malicious mischief. Hutchinson is a brick maker, his works being located at the head of Stevenson street, on Boyd's hill. The defendant is a driver, and has been charged with numerous depredations about the works. The particular offense, and upon which the above charge is based, was for throwing stones through the windows of a sky light. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Alderman H. J. Thomas, of the Sixth ward, made complaint before Alderman Taylor, charging Robert Griffiths with disorderly conduct, the defendant having called him names and used vile and opprobrious epithets toward him. He was arrested and after a hearing discharged on the payment of the costs.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

FIVE DAYS.

Mary McBride was before Justice Barker, of of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, on a complaint of Officer Isaac Prescott, who charged her with disorderly conduct. She was acknowledged and in default of a fine of five dollars and costs was sent up for five days.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was a perfect jam at the Academy of Music last evening on the occasion of Parepa Rosa's benefit, the audience being the largest and most fashionable of the week. Waltzes, charming operas, *Meritana*, introduced Parepa in the title *role* and she acquitted herself with great credit. Her vocalization was perfect, and her acting much more natural than in any operatic part we have yet seen her. She was admirably supported by Castle, Campbell and Laurence, and the others in the cast performed their respective parts fairly. The orchestra, under the able direction of *Mr.* Carl Rosa, performed the music in an exquisite manner.

At the matinee this afternoon *La Sonnambula* will be presented, with Miss Rose Hersee as *Amina* and *Mr.* Castle as *Elvino*, supported by an excellent cast.

The benefit performance of the troupe will be given in the evening, when the entire company will appear. The programme embraces the second act of *Fra Diavolo*, first act of *Trovatore* and last act of the *Bohemian Girl*—a sufficiently attractive bill to crowd the Academy in every part.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House was crowded last evening with a fashionable and appreciative audience, the parquette and dress circle being principally occupied by ladies. The opera was an English version of Gounod's *Faust*, which was admirably placed upon the stage. *Mrs.* Caroline R. Bernard, the beneficiary, gave a delightful impersonation of *Marguerite*, but we cannot say so much for *Mr.* Haigh's *Faust*. The *Mephistopheles* of *Mr.* Drayton was a very creditable impersonation, both as to vocalization and acting, but to our mind it will not bear comparison with that of Hermanns. Fuller Mould has an excellent representative in *Mr.* Arnold and *Mr.* Frank Bowler. Altogether the performance was very enjoyable.

At the matinee this afternoon the *Bohemian Girl* will be performed, when *Mrs.* Henry Drayton as *Arline*, will make her first appearance in America in English opera, supported by a powerful cast.

In the evening, the Richings troupe will give its farewell performance here in the favorite opera of *Martha*, with an excellent cast, including *Mrs.* Barnard, *Mrs.* Bowler, Pierce Barbini and other prominent members of the company.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The Ronalli Family of gymnasts will appear at the matinee this afternoon. In the evening an extraordinary bill of attractions is promised, when all the stars of the con pany will appear.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The usual attractive Saturday night bill will be presented here this evening, when the popular lady vocalists and dancesues of the company will give their best performances.

MASONIC HALL.—Signor Blitz will commence his delightful entertainments at Masonic Hall on Monday evening.

THE HAVLANS.—*Mr.* and *Mrs.* Barney Williams will appear at the Opera House Monday evening, when *The Fairy Circle* and *Custom of the Country* will be performed, which they have played upwards of eight hundred times.

Unequalled.

The Elliptic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine. H. Q. Whitten, agent, 17 Fifth avenue.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 22, 1869.

Our money market continues exceedingly close, and discounting has narrowed down to short limits. This is the case with most of the banks, but there are a few exceptions, where money is plentier and accommodations to customers are dealt out more liberally.

—In New York some greater activity has set in, caused by heavier imports of currency to the South. It is not impossible that the difficulty of getting small currency may limit the aggregate remittances of the season to the South; that consummation having evidently had its effect upon the outflow of currency to the West; and this consideration deserves some weight in estimating the effect of the moving of the cotton crop upon that money market.

—The bond market is, on the whole, quiet and heavy, prices having yielded slightly from the figures of yesterday. The total offers of bonds to the Government on Tuesday, under its proposals to buy $1,000,000 for the Sinking Fund, amounted to $5,691,000.

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	120?	120?	121
1862, 5-20s	119?	119?	120
1864, 5-20s	119?	119?	119?
1865, 5-20s, old	119?	119	119?
1865, 5-20s, new	117?	117?	117?
1867, 5-20s	117?	117?	117?
1868, 5-20s	117?	117?	117?
10-40s	107?	107?	107?
Gold	131?	131	131?

—Gold continues strong, the price having touched 131?. The rise appears to be connected with speculative purchases, and is fostered by the rumors of important developments in Cuban affairs.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange Agency, 64 Broadway, New York, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10	00	11	10	12	10	1	35	4	00
October 22, 1869.	M.		M.		M.		P. M.		P. M.	
New York Central	190?	190?	189?	190	189?	189?	189?	189?	189?	189?
Erie	31	31?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?
Hudson River	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?
Harlem	97	145	144?	144?	144?	144?	144?	144?	144?	144?
Reading	97	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?
Michigan Central		122?	122?	122?	122?	122?	122?	122?	122?	122?
Michigan Southern	93?	93?	93?	93?	93?	93?	93?	93?	93?	93?
Illinois Central		142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?	142?
Cleveland & Pittsburg		97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?	97?
Chicago and Northwestern	71?	71?	71?	71?	71?	71?	71?	71?	71?	71?
Do. pref.	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?
Rock Island	104?	104?	104?	104?	104?	104?	104?	104?	104?	104?
Fort Wayne	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?	84?
St. Paul, preferred		82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Toledo and Wabash		55?	55?	55?	55?	55?	55?	55?	55?	55?
Toledo and Wabash, pref.		77?	77?	77?	77?	77?	77?	77?	77?	77?
Ohio & Mississippi		34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?
Chicago and Alton		141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
Adams and Mississippi		83?	83?	83?	83?	83?	83?	83?	83?	83?
Western Union Telegraph	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?	34?
Pacific Mail	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?	30?
New York Express	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Adams Express	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
United States Express		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Canada Union Express		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Gold	131?	131?	131?	131?	131?	131?	131?	131?	131?	131?

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	192	189?		2?
Erie	30	30?	1?	
Hudson River	172	172?		
Harlem	145	144?		1?
Reading	96	96?		
Mich. Central	122	122?		
Mich. Southern	94	93?		1?
Illinois Central	135	135		
Cleve. and Pitts.	97?	97?		
Chicago and North.	71	71?		
Rock Island	104	104?		
St. Paul	65?	65?		
do preferred	84?	84?		
Tol. and Wabash	66	65?		1?
do preferred	78	77?		1?
Fort Wayne	85	85		
Chicago and Alton	141	141		
Ohio and Miss.	34?	34?		
Western U. Tel.	35?	36?	2?	
Pacific Mail	30?	30?		
Adams Express	57	56		1
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50	50		
American M'f'g. Ex.	35	36	1	
United States Ex.	50	50		
Merch. U.	94?	94?		

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of yesterday afternoon, says: Considerable interest having been felt in regard to the action of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad upon the subject of the settlement of their differences with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and various reports having been put in circulation, our reporter started out this afternoon to endeavor to find out somethings definite. He first called on the "search after knowledge under difficulties," but found that Mr. Fish was also a blanker, the newly elected Treasurer, but that gentleman patiently denied all knowledge of the doings of the Directors of which he is connected. Baffled here, our reporter proceeded to Chairman Ledyard's, only finding people better informed or more communicative, succeeded in ascertaining the truth of affairs. The road has issued $2,000,000 in income bonds, with a sinking fund of ten per cent. per annum, which will pay the bonds in ten years. The amount was taken as soon as offered, and more could have been placed upon the same terms as the first issue. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase and completion of the Detroit and Pontiac road. The Directors have also authorized the purchase of about fifteen thousand shares of Wabash, about which much talk has been made. The option for this purchase expired on the 18th inst., and we understand that the work was done by the payment of, on the average, 60 per cent. which, in addition to the 20 per cent. previously paid as margin, makes the price paid about 80 per cent. The affairs of the company are thus satisfactorily settled, and the reason is given why it should not now be most prosperous.

—*Messrs.* W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8? Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells all securities dealt in thereon for the regular lists on the same terms as the New York bankers and brokers. Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, October 22, 1869. }

There was considerable more doing to-day in our general markets than in any time past. Grain, however, continues to rule dull. We annex the following as the current wholesale store prices of country produce:

APPLES—Demand fair at $2 50@3 00 for fair to good, and $3 00@3 75 ? barrel for choice to extra.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand, and the prices remain about the same, with limited stocks of choice on the market. We quote sugar cured hams at 2?@22c; plain sugar cured hams 20c; canvassed hams 21c; clear rib sides 20c; clear sides 19?c. in lots; canvassed do. 20c; plain do. 19c; lard in half barrels 20?c; lard in kegs 21c. Mess pork $33 25 ? bbl.

BUTTER.—The supply of of choice roll butter is scarce, and with a good demand; prices are firm at from 45@50c ? lb. for fair to choice. Common grades are nominal in price.

BEANS—No new in market. Prices are nominal, mostly selling at $2 00@2 25 ? bush for good small white, though some choice navy are holding at $2 75 ? bush.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $5 50@6 ? bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Prices range from $9 00 for very common to $11 00@12 00 for Jersey cultivated, and some extra asking $12 50@13 00.

CHEESE—There is a good demand. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg at 17?c; Ohio factory at 18c; Ohio dairies at 19c; New York factory at 19?@20c ? lb. Limberger sells at 19c, and Swietzer at 20@22c ? lb.

MINCE MEAT—We quote choice mince meat at 16c by firkin or barrel.

ONIONS—Sales at 50@55c ? pair, by the coop, as to size.

CIDER—Sales of sweet cider at $7 00@7 50 ? barrel.

CEMENT—We quote Phenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ? bbl, and Johnson's at $2 00.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 28@30c ? dozen.

LARD OIL—We quote the market steady at $1 40@1 50 for extra No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $18 00@20 00 as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ? ton.

HOPS—Sales at 35@40c ? lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote apples at 8@10c ? lb; quarters peaches at 9?@c 10c, and bright halves 12@13c.

POTATOES—Small sales of Irish potatoes are making at from $2 50@3 00 ? bbl, and 75@80c on the track they are nominally 45@50c ? bushel. We quote good to choice sweet potatoes at $4 00@4 50 ? barrel.

FEATHERS—Market active and prices firm. No. 1 geese feathers are worth 60@61 00 ? lb. Other qualities are entirely nominal.

GRAPES—Scarce and selling at 75@c ? lb by the package.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ? bbl, and in the jobbing way at $1 90.

WHISKY—The market is quiet with a moderate demand. Highwines quoted at $1 10; common rectified $1 15; prime rectified at $1 2c; corn whisky $1 ?c old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ? gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ? gallon.

SEEDS—Market quiet with but a moderate demand. Timothy seed may be quoted at $4 00 ? bushel. Flaxseed is scarce and sells at $2 2?@2 30 ? bushel. Clover seed is nominally $8 50@9 00 ? bush.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and prices weak. We quote choice winter brands at $9 25@9 75 ? barrel. Rye flour is quiet at $6 00 ? barrel. Common and low grades of flour are dull and nominal in price.

CORN MEAL—We quote kiln dried at $1 00@$1 10 ? bushel for prime to choice.

GRAIN—Market continues dull. Red winter wheat nominally from $1 20@1 35, the latter figure for the best. White wheat may be quoted $1 30 for a good article. Oats are weak at 66@67c on the track. Sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio rye on the track at $1 00@1 05, cash. Barley is dull and prices 10@15c ? bush lower; low grades of rye sell at 95c ? bush. Receipts improving. Corn is quiet and lower and quiet, with sales on the track at 85c ? bush, for choice yellow ear or shelled. Barley is weak at prices ranging from $1 25@1 35 ? bush, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, October 22, 1869. }

The oil market to-day was active and firm. Crude oil was very firm, and prices a shade higher. Refined was active and considerable sales were made. The following were the sales reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls., S. O., all year (40 to 45)	15 c
1,000 bbls., B. O., all year	15?c
1,000 bbls., B. O., all year	15?c
1,000 bbls., "jamboree" 1st	15 c
1,000 bbls., "a call," all year, $100 paid for privilege	15?c

REFINED OIL.

2,000 bbls., 1,000 each, November and December, at	31 c
2,000 bbls., 1,000 each, November and December, at	31 c
2,000 bbls., 1,000 each, November and December, at	32 c
2,000 bbls., 1,000 each, November and December, at	33 c
1,000 bbls., November, at	33?c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 22.—Closing on 21st: Crude bbls. higher. Refined quiet but 18?@19c asked for bulk. Refined quiet but nominal from at 33?@34c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 11?0 A. M.—Market strong and firm; P. T. S. to W. 32c; refined 33?@34c.

NEW YORK, October 22, 11?5 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; crude held at 18?@19c; refined 33?@34c.

OIL CITY, PA., October 22, 12 M.—Not much doing. One sale of 1,000 bbls. at $1 85 ? bbl; 5 00 here.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 22, 12?5 P. M.—The market is moderately active at higher rates. On the upper creek $3 45 is asked, while buyers will not offer over $3 30. Transactions very light at about $3 40@3 42?.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1? P. M.—Market quiet but firm. Crude held at 18?@19c; refined 33?c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22, 11?5 A. M.—October 33c; October and December 32?c; all 32c asked. Market very firm but quiet; little or nothing offering. Crude 17?@c.

OIL CITY, PA., October 22, 12?5 A. M.—Market very quiet; $3 50@3 90 are the ruling prices; no transactions.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., October 22, 12?0 P. M.—Market closed 3?@3?; quiet.

NEW YORK, October 22, 12?0 M.—Crude 18?@19c; refined 33?@34c; market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, 1?45 P. M.—Market firm; $5 37?@5 50.

TITUSVILLE, October 22, 5 P. M.—Oct., 33?c bid; November, 33?c; December, 33c; November and December, 32c. Market quiet and very dull. There were but two transactions. Sales of 2,500 bbls. each, November and December, at 32c. Latest, Rouse W. Barber, at 33?c; 500 bbls. December, at 33c. Crude, 17?@c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Fisher, Hamilton & Co., 1,000 bbls. refined.... 320
Bullmer Oil Works..... 60 J. Wilkins..... 240
Phillips Oil Works..... 480 Hutchins Oil & Ref'gco 140
Kier's Oil Works..... 400
Total..... 3,720

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 57 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Hutchison Oil and Refining Co., 332 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Fleming & Co., 576 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined..... 1,165 bbls

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Livingston Bros., 110 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Wormser, Myers & co., 150 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
J. U. Kirkpatrick, 53 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bros., 635 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co., 1,130 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Mentzheimer, K. & Co., 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & co., Philadelphia.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBUR